

by me, in the archives of the Royal Academy of Belgium and the Institute of France should insure to me the priority; he then stated in writing the results of his operations in the following terms:

"I have treated with sulphuric acid 5,000,000 pounds of beets during the last crop. Liquid sulphuric acid at 45 degrees Baume mixed with two hundred times its bulk of water, was poured on the raspings. The beet juice was decanted with lime. At about 50 degrees chalk was added, and very large lumps were obtained. The decanted juice was almost colorless. During the whole process of extraction no coloration takes place except that which is provoked by the contact of foreign matters. The quantity of sugar obtained was much larger, and the shade without clarification was much handsomer. The grain was larger and prettier. The sugars resembled in every respect the handsomest sugars, and were much liked by the trade."

Some time afterwards, Messrs. Claes Brothers forwarded to me samples of four parcels of refined sugar and five parcels of raw sugar, which abundantly justified their previous assertions. Great was my joy I confess, at learning on the one hand, that the sugars obtained by co-operation of sulphuric acid stood so well the test of refining as well as consumption, and to know that the pulp of 5,000,000 pounds of beets treated with sulphuric acid had been consumed by cattle without any difficulty. There remained the question of greater or less yield, and this being relative to former results in each establishment, it was enough for me to know that by the intervention of sulphuric acid, it had been increased at Leuvenberg. M. Paul Claes thinks with me that the direct use of bi-sulphite of lime would be preferable to that of sulphuric acid."

"Thus far my researches had been pursued in the quiet of the laboratory, but questions affecting the great interests of a people cannot be touched with impunity. The result of my experiments had transported. The manufacturers of the Northern Department were aroused. Delegates from the Colonies memorialized the Minister of Marine; and at their petition the French Government appointed a Commission to examine my method."

The silence so long maintained by the Belgian government was now forcibly broken. At the very first session, the French Commission admitted that for the security of my operations it was necessary for one to take out a Patent of invention, and I hastened to comply with this wish, that while the Commission was about to investigate and decide upon my process, the intentions of Government, and I am told to say my own also, might not be frustrated."

A mere formal demand for a patent drawn up and presented, would have sufficed to deprive us of the power to extend to the Belgians and to manufacturers, the advantages which they had a right to expect from my method. To judge of the value of any new system of manufacture like that of sugar, an entire season is necessary, or at least experiments made at various times during that season at results to be expected. Consequently I publish to-day this first memoir, in which I have endeavored to state clearly all the essential facts and I request all manufacturers, Belgians as well as French, who may think it for their interest to make such use of the process here described as they may see fit, during the coming crop season, either with the beet or the sugar cane. I shall be anxious to receive their communications. What I seek for is to elicit the truth, and when my experiments shall have been submitted as I desire to the criticism of the public, they will be fully convinced of it. Allow me to lay stress on the following points: bi-sulphite of lime, sprinkled on the raspings, renders the pulps and the juice unalterable during the primary operations of the manufacture of sugar; it permits the maceration of the pulps to be carried on without any fear; their levigation or second pressure after having been watered; it corrects the bad quality of the beets at the close of the season, and in short renders the manufacture regular and uniform in its results throughout. Let it be tried at first with this end, limiting its application to this preservative quality only; the skill of the manufacturers and that of their workmen will do the rest. They will by degrees become familiar with the use of this new product; and they will very soon discover the most advantageous modes of applying it on a large scale."

If contrary to all expectation the manufacturers of indigenous sugar should not reap any advantage from the use of my process; I cannot believe that its influence on the extraction of sugar in our climates will on that account be set aside. When a root cutter, one or two casks, a common kettle, and a few pans, are all that is required for the easy extraction of sugar from a ton of beets, and when by the first operation, sugar is obtained whiter and better than the handsomest raw sugars of commerce; may not the hope be indulged that the demand for sugar constantly increasing with its consumption, will be henceforth met by its manufacture becoming popularized among all classes, and in consequence the benefits connected with the cultivation of the beet widely extended, and that the prayer of M. Morel de Vindé will be granted? At the same time agriculture will be a gainer of one of the finest rotating crops; and the laborer of the hygienic benefits of a sustenance of whose consumption he is now ignorant; for while in England the annual consumption of sugar per head is more than 20 lbs; in the whole continent of Europe it has not yet reached 5 lbs per head. Whatever may be the result finally adopted, I cannot insist too much on the necessity of applying the bi-sulphite as a preservative to the juices at the very moment they are exposed to the contact of the air. For the rest it is of course understood, that basing operations on the facts and principles which have been set forth in this memoir, manufacturers can put them in practice in such different forms as they please. At a later day I shall publish if it is expedient, the comparative results of experiments which I hope to be enabled to continue in this matter."

I will confine myself now to giving a few formulas of proceeding.

1st. To carry on the defecation in the pulp itself.

2d. Defecate the juice flowing from the presses, or obtained by washings, by bi-sulphite of lime only. Filter through Taylor's apparatus, or drain off after defecation. Put the liquid liquor thus obtained to boil at once in spite of the trouble its concentration produces.

3d. Defecate with bi-sulphite of lime: Filter or decant: Evaporate to 80° Baume: Filter a second time: Put in to boil.

4th. Defecate with bi-sulphite of lime: Filter or decant: Evaporate to 80° Baume, then filter: Put to about 80° Baume, and place the syrup in a stove to carry on the slow crystallization according to the method of M. Crespel Delisse.

5th. To effect the preservation of the pulps by a weak solution of bi-sulphite of lime: Defecate by lime in the ordinary way: Filter through black or strain: Then add bi-sulphite, so as to produce a neutral or slightly acid liquor: Evaporate to 25° Baume and filter: Set to boil. Good results would be obtained in all cases from putting the syrups which have drained (molasses) back into the defecating kettles: of course after the few operations the work would have to be divided.

6th. Defecate with bi-sulphite: Filter or decant: Bring the juice up to about 25° B. and neutralize it, or render it slightly acid; pass through the black, and then finish according to the old method of proceeding.

7th. Sprinkle a weak solution of bi-sulphite of lime on the graters.

Defecate with lime; and then resume the ordinary process.

Before closing allow me to recapitulate in a few words the labors of chemists or artisans who so far as I am aware have preceded me in the

road which I have entered. It is from Proust, whose name will ever remain in such an honorable manner identified with the history of sugar, that we have all taken our departure. Independently of the well known use he made of neutralization (mutine) by sulphuric acid, to obtain the extraction of grape sugar, this illustrious chemist suggested in the "Journal de Physique" of 1810 the application of sulphuric acid to the juice of the cane, the maple &c. It is to him then that all the glory of this discovery must be awarded. Sooner or later his opinion must triumph, my good fortune it will have been to have cleared away some difficulties and to have rendered its application practicable. Some experimentalists have followed in his steps: M. Drapier in 1814 tried the use of sulphuric acid. M. Perpere in 1843 was foiled in the use of the same acid. M. Jordan de Haber, proposed the use of the sulphuric acid for the "cosettes" but he used indifferently sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, or lime. M. Bonin took out a patent for sulphate of alumina in 1846. The use of this salt had been suggested in a Patent taken in 1838 by M. Stolle. And lastly M. Meige in 1848 took out a patent on his part for the use of sulphurous acid, and of sulphuretted calcium already proposed some time previously for grape sugar by Mariet of Rheims. In this rapid enumeration I have purposely omitted two Patents entirely too detailed for the use of sulphurous acid, and of sulphites, one by M. Dubrunfaut dated 1839 and one by M. Stolle dated 1839.

No one I trust will for a moment think that I have had any intention of thrusting into the shade the experiments of a man so dignified and so worthy of all respect as M. Dubrunfaut. I am only astonished that his penetration did not lead him to detect the point in which many of his processes were at fault. The "Brevet" of M. Dubrunfaut expired in 1841. Xeno, in the shade of expired patents, and instead of going into an argument about it, I prefer that the reader turn to it and judge for himself.

The "Brevet" of M. Stolle is printed in the collection of expired Patents Vol. LXVII. Manufacturers of all countries will be able to decide what M. Stolle and myself differ; they will give our different methods their just value; they will see on what facts they are based.

As for the rest, far be it from me to claim the honor of the principle of (mutine) neutralization, applied to the cane and the beet. I acknowledge that it all belongs to Proust, and that we have only followed him. Something was wanting to render practicable, the happy and original idea of that great Chemist so far as regards the sugar cane and the beet; if I have succeeded in supplying this, let Proust have all the glory.

JENNY LIND AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. What ancient monarch was he, either in history or fable, who offered half his kingdom (the price of box tickets and choice seats in those days) for the invention of an original sensation, or the discovery of a fresh pleasure? That sensation—that pleasure which royal power in the old world failed to discover, has been called into existence at a less price, by Mr. Barnum, a plain republican, and is now about to be enjoyed by the sovereigns of the new world.

Jenny Lind, the most remarkable phenomenon in musical art which has for the last century flashed across the horizon of the old world, is now among us, and will make her debut tomorrow night to a house of nearly ten thousand listeners, yielding, in proceeds by auction, a sum of forty or fifty thousand dollars. For the last ten days our musical reporters have furnished our readers with every matter connected with her arrival in this metropolis, and the steps adopted by Mr. Barnum in preparation for her first appearance. The proceedings of yesterday, consisting of the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and the astonishing—the wonderful sensation produced at her first rehearsal on the few persons, critics in musical art, who were admitted on the occasion—will be found elsewhere in our columns.

We concur in everything that has been said by our musical reporter, describing her extraordinary musical genius—her unrivaled combination of power and art. Nothing has been exaggerated—not an iota. Three years ago, more or less, we heard Jenny Lind on many occasions, when she made the first great sensation in Europe, by her debut at the London Opera House. Then, she was great in power—in art—in genius—now, she is greater in all. We speak from experience and conviction. Then, she astonished, and has astonished, and fascinated, the thousands of the British aristocracy; now, she will fascinate, and please, and delight, and almost make mad with musical excitement, the millions of the American democracy. To-morrow night this new sensation—this fresh movement—this excitement, exciting all other excitements—will be called into existence, when she pours out the notes of *Costa Rica*, and exhibits her astonishing powers—her wonderful peculiarities, that seem more of heaven than of earth; more of a voice from eternity, than from the lips of a human being.

We speak soberly, seriously, calmly. The public expectation has run very high for the past week; higher than at any former period of our past musical annals. But high as it has risen, the reality, the fact, the concert, the voice and power of Jenny Lind, will far surpass all past expectation. Jenny Lind is a wonder, and a prodigy in song—and no mistake.—N. Y. Herald.

FOREIGN.—New York dates to the 14th September, have been received containing Liverpool letters to the 8th of August.

Louis Philippe died on the 26th of August.

The sub-marine telegraph between Dover and Calais has been completed, and works well.

Secretary Webster has proposed President Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as the arbitrator in the Portuguese claim.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. JUDSON.—The Boston Traveller says:—By the overland Mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th of April, on board the French barkette Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the island of Bourbon, at the age of 62. Dr. J. left Maulmain on the 3rd of April, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Ranney, in compliance with the directions of his physician. Mrs. Judson, however, was with him, but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. J. expressing a confident belief that he would recover. Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off when he relapsed, and he suffered great pain, continued till he was released by death. He was buried in the sea, on the same evening, in latitude 13 degrees, north, longitude 93 degrees east, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation. Dr. Judson embarked for the east in 1812, and has thus been more than thirty eight years in the missionary service.

The value of poultry in the states and territories is estimated at \$12,174,613; in England, \$50,000,000; and in France, \$57,000.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

POLICE MEASURES.—We are happy to be informed, and to make known to the public, that His Majesty in Privy Council has, during the last and early part of the present week, considered the several propositions made by the meeting of the residents of Honolulu on the 1st instant, and has ordered,

1st. An increase of the present police of Honolulu, by the appointment of five more foreigners, in addition to the four before employed.

2nd. A committee to enquire into the present receipt of the Marshal from the fees of his office, with a view to grant him, if necessary, an additional salary.

3rd. An organization of a Special Police of fifty residents; to be armed, and under the direction of the Marshal.

4th. A committee to select suitable locations for Station Houses, for the police.

5th. A committee to prepare and report on an ordinance, creating a Street Commissioner, and defining his duties.

6th. A committee to prepare and report on an ordinance for the creation and regulation of a Fire Department, and to prevent fires.

When these several propositions are carried into effect, as they will doubtless be, as soon as the details are prepared and agreed upon, we think the necessities of Honolulu, and the protection of persons and property will be abundantly provided for.

ELIGIBILITY.—The question has been asked us recently, whether a man who had resided in this kingdom many years, but who had absented himself, and resided abroad about a year, but who returned within a few months, would be eligible as a candidate for election to the Hawaiian Legislature at the coming election?

In answer, we can only give the qualifications as specified in the recently enacted law on the subject, which are as follows:—"Every male subject of His Majesty, and every denizen of the kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-five years, and who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and who shall have resided in the kingdom at least one year," shall be eligible for representatives of the people.

The specifications above cited do not require that he shall have resided in the kingdom one year next preceding the election, although that was, doubtless, the meaning of the law. This, we think, is rendered clear by the fact that to entitle a man to a vote at the election, he must have "resided on these islands for one year immediately preceding the time of election;" and if not qualified to vote, it seems ridiculous that he could be eligible for election. This seems the only common sense answer that can be given to the inquiry, however a strict literal construction of the words of the law may decide. And this is the opinion we should give, that if a man has been absent, and doing business in another country, he has destroyed his eligibility until he shall have resided again one year on the islands, next preceding the time of the election. This, clearly, is requisite to entitle him to a vote; why should it not be, to entitle him to be voted for?

If a man's vote is challenged, when he offers it at the polls, he is required to take the following oath, "You do swear that you are a subject, (or denizen,) of this kingdom, of the age of twenty-one years or more, and that you have resided on these Hawaiian Islands for the last year immediately preceding this election."

There is evidently a little discrepancy in the letter of the law, on account of which it is possible a man may be elected, who has no right to vote himself; although such was probably not the intention of the Legislature that enacted it. To require a higher qualification for a voter, than for a candidate, was not intended, and is, upon the very face of it unreasonable.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A full meeting of the Board of Managers of the above Society was held at the office of the President on Tuesday evening last, to consider the report of a committee on Premiums to be awarded, appointed at a previous meeting. A schedule of about 60 premiums was adopted, and an appropriation of \$300 for this object made, by the Board. Books were directed to be ordered, and silver cups and medals procured, for this purpose.

A list of the premiums will soon be prepared, and published, and we hope the entire population, native and foreign, will become competitors for these prizes. They will be open for all and the interests of the islands require that every means be employed to increase both the amount and quality of our domestic productions. Besides the usual motive of personal interest in increased production, we regard the offering of premiums by the Society as calculated to awaken a spirit of emulation and competition among producers, much needed amongst us. An exhibition of every possible variety of domestic product will be made at the annual meeting in August next, at which we expect to see a variety never before got together on these islands, and where the producer will have the satisfaction and honor of being known, and of having his productions appreciated. We trust all interested will have this in mind from this time forth, and endeavor to be prepared to make a respectable exhibition at the proper time.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday the 14th a body was found in the Harbor. On being brought on shore it was recognized as the body of the late Alpheus Sprague, cook of ship "Henry Kneeland," Capt. Clark. A jury was summoned by the Marshal, and from the evidence there produced before them it appeared that the deceased came to his death by accidentally drowning. The deceased had been in the habit of sleeping in one of the Quarter Boats and it is supposed he had rolled over in his sleep, and fell overboard; and being unable to swim, was drowned.

VESSELS FOR THE PACIFIC.—Between the 12th of August, and the 7th of Sept. twenty six vessels cleared from different ports of the U. S. for the Pacific, all but three for California direct.

CHRISTMAS SEEDS.—We have received from Hawaii, a few of the seeds of this delicious fruit. As the planting season is at hand, those wishing to try the propagation of them, can obtain a few of the seeds at the Polynesian office.

We give place to the following proceedings of a public meeting, held on Wednesday Evening, with pleasure, notwithstanding the unnecessarily severe nature of some of the remarks, for which we conceive, there was no occasion whatever.

It will not be forgotten that the object of the appointment of a committee on the part of the government, was, to confer with the residents on the best mode of organizing an efficient police and fire departments. The first two meetings were held with reference to these subjects, but the third was for another purpose, for which the committee on the part of the government were not appointed, and had no powers to act, but which grew rather incidentally out of the previous subject.

At the time of the latter meeting, two members of the committee were out of town on official duties connected with the Land Commission, and the third was ill, at home.

The action taken by the government on the subject of the police, has secured nine efficient foreigners, with a strong native force, for the preservation of the order of the town, and the person and property of the residents. This was deemed by the government all that the exigencies of the time required.

In relation to the complaint made on the subject of the letter sent to the acting governor, we have been informed that it was presented to the Privy Council on the very day of its reception, and a committee appointed on the subject of its suggestions, whose report will be prepared as soon as time is found from other pressing duties to attend to it. But what connection this subject has with that for which the meeting was convened at Mauna Kikila, is it somewhat difficult to ascertain. That letter was addressed to the acting governor by another body, and had been acknowledged previous to the meeting, of which fact the chairman informed the speaker.

With these few remarks we leave the subject, with the expression of the approbation we feel for the highly creditable report of the committee and the kindly feeling therein expressed towards this government.

At a public meeting held at Mauna Kikila, on the 13th of November, 1850, to hear the report of the committee appointed on the 1st instant, to take into consideration certain information in regard to a contemplated invasion of the Hawaiian Islands, by an armed force from California, Captain H. N. Crabb was called to the Chair, R. H. Bowlin appointed Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting through their Chairman, Captain H. N. Crabb, made the following report.

The undersigned Committee appointed in conformity with a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Mauna Kikila" on Friday evening, Nov. 1st, 1850, to take into consideration certain information of a contemplated invasion of the Hawaiian Islands by an armed band of desperadoes from the shores of California and elsewhere, beg leave to offer the following REPORT.

Your Committee have deemed it their first duty to ascertain, if practicable, from whence the above information came, and from whom received. Secondly, To acquire a knowledge of the character of the informants, and the credit to be given to their statements. Thirdly, To propose such measures as would, (should the Committee believe them to be necessary) most effectually and signally defeat any hostile attempt from abroad, to violate the peace, harmony and prosperity of His Majesty's government, or disturb the interests of those claiming and receiving countenance and protection under said Government; in the legitimate and honorable transaction of their business.

With regard to an intended invasion of these islands, your committee beg leave to state that two letters from San Francisco have been placed before them. One bearing date the 6th June, 1850, states, "That a young man (an acquaintance of the writer) who was a passenger on board the British ship "Balmoral" from this place to San Francisco, overheard a party of the passengers, who were engaged in conversation, came from Sydney in her, planning a robbery, or before the present fall. The place most particularly designated, was the Custom House in this, the City of Honolulu, in the vault of which they understood that a large amount of specie was deposited. And that only days these desperadoes intend forcibly to appropriate said specie to their own use, by robbery, but they fully resolved to murder all who resisted the accomplishment of their designs." The letter further states, that the person from whom the writer received this information, was bound to the Atlantic States of North America, in consequence of ill health.

The writer of the foregoing, for good and sufficient reasons, does not desire to have his name made public, and your Committee concurring in the propriety of his views in this respect, and taking into consideration the fact, that His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations has testified to his credit and respectability, and very frankly submitted the letter addressed to him, to the judgment of the Committee, trust that the good people of Honolulu will see the propriety of avoiding any publication of the names of the writers.

The second letter is dated 8 October, 1850 and is addressed to R. C. Wyllie, Esq., His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, Honolulu, and is written by a gentleman who is a resident of Honolulu, and with whom your Committee have been long acquainted. His character for integrity, truth and honor needs no commendation. He gives an extract from a letter written to him by a friend in San Francisco, whose character also, stands high in the estimation of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. And this extract is as follows, viz: "It is reported that a set of cut-throats intend going over to take possession of your islands," (meaning the Hawaiian Islands.) "General Miller ought to have an English man-of-war at his disposal."

This, your Committee would observe, is very brief, and wanting in detail, but is of sufficient importance to sustain the first letter, and establish the fact that a plot of something or another had evidently been discussed and the islands intended as the field of operation.

And now, that your Committee have given you all the information they have been furnished with, it only remains for them to carry out the object for which they were chosen, and which they do as concisely as possible, by stating firstly, That from the information laid before them, they do not feel justified in believing that any well organized or concerted invasion by an armed force, is at all to be apprehended from California, from the well established fact that the Government of the United States would never permit the assemblage of any body of armed men within the limits of her jurisdiction, for the purpose of invading the territory of a Nation between whom and herself the most friendly relations exist, and it is to be hoped, may long continue to exist.

Secondly, Your Committee think however, that much is to be apprehended from individuals of bad character who have already to some extent obtained a footing on the islands, as well as from others of similar character who may hereafter visit us, or locate amongst us, whose object will be plunder. Your Committee came to this conclusion from the fact, that thousands of desperadoes attracted to California from all parts of the world by the glittering prospects held out

from the discovery of the gold mines, of an amazing wealth without labor, and failing in that, are now, and ever will be, ready for any scheme however desperate, by which they may in any degree realize their first anticipations. And again, Your Committee are of opinion that much is to be apprehended from the policy pursued by the power of Europe in making Penal Colonies of the islands of the Pacific. Facilities for reaching the Hawaiian group are never wanting for individuals of an abandoned character and plundering propensity, when stimulated by the hope of gain, no matter by what means to be obtained.

With these views your Committee will at this time simply recommend that the foreign residents not only of the City of Honolulu but of the Hawaiian Islands generally, unite among themselves and form such an organization as may not only enable them mutually to protect the lives and property of each other, but if necessary to aid and assist His Majesty's Government in maintaining the supremacy of the law, and promoting peace and good order in the community.

Your Committee would cheerfully have recommended the formation of a Military organization, but without the approbation of His Majesty's Government, it would be disrespectful so to do. But they do request that this Meeting, before its adjournment, select three of their number who may be instructed to ascertain the views of the Government with regard to the formation of a Military Volunteer Company, and as soon as such views shall have been obtained, that another meeting of the citizens be called to take them into consideration, and if favorable, organize the company at once.

Your Committee have now, to conclude, and leave to their fellow citizens to determine whether or any further action shall be taken, or whether we "cease from our labor and be at rest."

H. N. CRABB, Chairman.
A. B. HOWE.
R. H. BOWLIN.

The report having been read, G. F. Hubertson, Esq., addressed the Chair as follows.

Mr. Chairman: I have been anxiously looking around me, to see if any person from His Majesty's Government would rise and explain to the meeting what action has been taken upon the recommendation of the joint committee appointed by His Majesty's government and yourselves, before the last meeting, but I am disappointed. I must therefore conclude that nothing has been done. It has been reported that they have only allowed five policemen to be received instead of twelve as recommended by their own committee, but of this we have no official knowledge; and to say the least of it, I think the government have behaved in a most uncourteous manner, in not deputed one of their number to meet us here this evening; I may add, that I look upon it as a gross insult offered to the community, for you must recollect that this meeting is only an adjournment one before called by themselves.

There is another matter in which, I consider, we have been grossly insulted. Several days ago the Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to His Excellency, the Acting Governor, on a matter of the utmost importance, involving the safety of a very large amount of property, and which required immediate action, and requesting the Governor to lay the same before the Privy Council immediately. Now what has been done? Why, they have not only taken no notice of our application, but have not even deigned to acknowledge the receipt of it; feeling, therefore, that all these meetings are of no avail, seeing that His Majesty's government do not treat us with the common courtesy usual amongst civilized nations, I move that the Report now read, be read again at another meeting this day six months. Motion adopted.

On motion of John Montgomery, Esq., Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Polynesian and Times. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Janion, Howe and Montgomery, participated, the resolution was adopted.

On motion, adjourned sine die.
H. N. CRABB, Chairman.
R. H. BOWLIN, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Polynesian.

Sir,—With reference to my remarks on His Majesty's government on Wednesday Evening, in consequence of the non-attendance of any one of its members to meet the inhabitants at a meeting called by themselves, I must, in justice to Judge Lee, state, that, from urgent official business in the country, he could not attend, and had called upon Mr. Howe the day before, stating his inability to do so; which, from inadvertence he (Mr. H.), forgot to state at the meeting. I therefore entirely exonerate him, of any want of courtesy to the public in this matter, and from the well known courtesy of the Judge to every one, on all matters connected with his office, I am convinced that had he the remotest idea that all his colleagues intended to absent themselves, he would have been there notwithstanding the urgency of his business in the country.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. F. HUBERTSON.

Eden House, 15th Nov. 1850.

By a joint Resolution, both houses of Congress agreed to adjourn on the 30th of Sept. The admission of California and the settlement of the vexed Texian question, has given universal satisfaction throughout the States; and in California a grand demonstration has taken place in testimony of the joy of her people on being admitted into the Union.

It seems quite probable that Congress will pass bills establishing a branch Mint and a Dry Dock in California, before adjourning.

We have received a communication from Messrs. Ferguson and Hornblower, on the subject of their "bill," and work on board the Dolphin, which we have not room for this week. It will appear in our next.

President Fillmore has affixed his signature to the California and Texas bills, and they have thus become laws of the land. The Senators and Representatives from California have taken their seats in the respective houses of Congress.

The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth arrived from Hilo, on the 10th. Owing to the quantity of ships on each side, she could not salute the Fort till yesterday when she fired 21 guns which were immediately returned from the Fort on the Hill, gun for gun.

A LETTER BAG for San Francisco, direct, will close at the office of this paper, at Two o'clock, p. m., this day (Saturday).

AS EAGLE!—Captain West, of the ship Eagle Howland, has presented His Majesty with an American eagle.

NORTHWEST COAST SURVEY.—We published from the "Alta California" and "Herald" of San Francisco, the Official Report of the survey of the bars and Channels of the Columbia river, as far as Astoria, by the U. S. Coast Survey; with other communications on the subject, which we deem of great importance to the Masters and Commerce generally. These accurate surveys, under the auspices of the United States Government, will remove much of the dread with which ship masters have hitherto approached that dangerous coast; and where many wrecks, including that of the Am. sloop of war Peacock, and several vessels of the Hudson Bay Company, have caused the Columbia River to be regarded as one of the most hazardous passages on the whole west coast of the continent.

Having once made a voyage to that river from these islands, we will remember the anxiety of the ship's officers during the whole passage, and the almost excessive relief they experienced when safely at anchor in Baker's Bay. No better service could have been performed for the interests of Oregon, than has been accomplished by the talented corps engaged in the thorough survey of the mouth of the Columbia.

The Report on the Survey of the Bars and Channels of the Columbia River as far as Astoria, in the Harbor of Astoria.
After describing the manner of the work, the care used to obtain entire accuracy in all the observations, continues as follows:

"When comparing our Chart with that of Captain Wilkes, the changes of the Channel and Shoals at the mouth of the Columbia River will be found to be numerous and considerable. Sound Island is nearly a mile further to the westward now than it was in 1840—41. The North Channel seems to be gradually filling up, while the new South Channel is becoming both larger and deeper."

This change will go on until some violent storm will throw up the sand again, and upon sanding leave the water of the river to find a Channel, no man knows where. I have examined the charts that have been made of the Columbia River, and find that there has been continual change going on, but at all times there has been good deep channel at the mouth of the Columbia River.

It is these changes in the channel is to be attributed the great loss which navigators have had of the Columbia. There is no reason to fear that at the mouth of the Columbia, and I have recommended a light house on Cape Disappointment, and five Buoys to be placed in such a manner as best to point out the channel.

It is also recommended, that these be placed under the superintendence of the Pilot, who will always know when any change in the channel takes place, and he can move the buoys to such positions as he might think best. By this means the dangers and delays attending the navigation of the Columbia would be vastly eliminated. The greatly increasing commerce of Oregon demands that these improvements be made immediately. The more speedily since the Columbia is the most important portion of Oregon in the pursuits of commerce.

After crossing the bar, there is a good and straight channel for ships up as far as Astoria, which is as far down as Fort Vancouver, beyond which Tongue point bars the river, even fifteen feet of water.

The channel over Tongue point bar is very crooked and shallow, vessels seldom pass without delay; one beyond Tongue point bar, vessels can easily go up as far as Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, and Portland on the Willamette River. I am of the opinion however, that the time is at hand when the navigation of the Columbia river will be conducted by steam vessels as far down as Astoria, the harbor of Astoria is perfectly safe and capacious; abundance of wood and water can easily be procured. The holding ground is good.

Within the last eighteen months, more vessels have crossed the Columbia river bar than had crossed it in all time past; and but few have met with delay.

In conducting the survey of the Columbia river and the reconnaissance of the Coast, I have been most materially assisted by the zealous operation and support of Lieut. Washington Bartley, U. S. N., and for which I desire to make a due acknowledgment.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. P. MARTIN.

Lt. Comdr. and Asst. U. S. Coast Survey.
To Professor A. D. BACIE, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

U. S. SURVEYING SCHOONER EWING.
Mouth of the Columbia, June 26, 1850.
Sir,—In reply to your inquiries as to the character of the "New South Channel" of the Columbia river, and its practical use by vessels either by sail or steam, as observed by the party of the United States Survey now engaged here, I have to state, in the absence of Lieut. Bartley, commanding Mr. Arthur, chief of the hydrographic party, that the United States Schooner "Ewing" crossed the bar of the New South Channel, under charge of Captain White, in discovery of the channel, on the 19th April last, and so perfectly plain and accessible did the channel appear, that we could scarcely believe it was really "beat in" in the Columbia river, or over its bar, so famous, for the last half century, for difficulty and